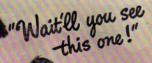
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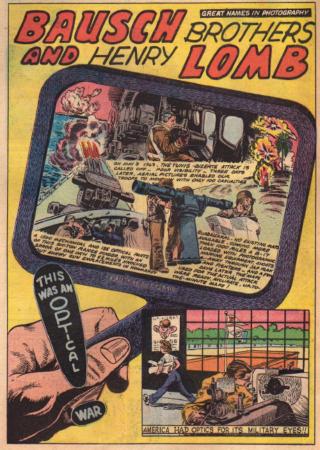
















THERE WERE ONLY 50 MICROSCOPES IN THIS COUNTRY WHEN THE WORK OF SUCH MEN AS PASTEUR LISTER and KOCH WAS BEGINNING TO ELECTRIFY THE OLD and NEW WORLDS



THE U. OF MICHIGAN RECEIVED, 65
YEARS LATER, THE 250,000 TH
MICROSCOPE MADE BY BAUSCH...WHO
HAD STEPPED DOWN THE COST THROUGH METHODS MATERIALLY

HE DEVISED WHEN I STARTED TO MAKE MICROSCOPES THEY COST \$1000 EACH ... VERY EXPENSIVE FOR POCTORS, STUDENTS, AND SCIENTISTS.



HIS FIRST

EDWARD BAUSCH WAS ONE OF THE ORGANIZERS
OF THE AMERICAN
MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY FORMED IN 1878



MANY PATENTS WERE ISSUED TO EDWARD

BAUSCH, AND IN 1883 HE PRODUCED PHOTOGRAPHIC LENS.

WITH THE GREAT PUBLIC INTEREST IN THIS NEW THING WE CALL PHOTOGRAPHY, THERE SHOULD BE A BIG DEMAND FOR LENSES!



EDWARD BAUSCH KEPT ON MAKING PHOTOGRAPHIC AD. VANCES AND PRODUCED THE BETWEEN-THE-LENS IRIS DIAPHRAGM.....

THIS SHOULD GIVE AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY QUITE A BOOS MR. BAUSCH





EDWARD BAUSCH SERVED HIS WORK and COUNTRY FOR A SPAN OF NEARLY 70 YEARS, AND IN 1940 HE GAVE HIS HOME AND GROUNDS TO ROCHESTER FOR A MUSEUM WHICH WAS DED-ICATED IN MAY 1942



A BROTHER, WILLIAM BAUSCH, IN 1902 DEVELOPED A METHOD TO "PRESS" GLASS. A WAY NOW UNIVERSALLY USED.

WE WONT NEED TO CUT THESE BLOCKS OF IMPORTED GLASS... PRESSING IS CHEAPER and QUICKER!



IN 1912 WILLIAM BEGAN MAKING OPTICAL GLASS, AND IN 1918 SUCCEEPED IN MAKING GLASS SUITABLE FOR ANASTIGMAT LENSES. OUR GLASS MUST BE AS GOOD AS THAT WHICH

OUR GLASS MUST BE AS GOOD AS THAT WHICH WE IMPORT FROM EUROPE...AND I THINK WE HAVE IT











IN THE OFFICE OF THE EPHRAIM TUTTLE DETECTIVE

SINCE MY DISCHARGE YOU'VE SENT ME AFTER A CHICKEN THIEF AND A STOLEN PHOTO GRAPH! WHAT'S IT THIS FENTON, MY BOY, YOU SEEM PEEVED! WHY, YOU DID SOME BRILLIANT DETECTIVE WORK ON THOSE CASES...CATCHING AN ESCAPED CONVIC



SENDING YOU ON WHAT MAY BE A VERY IMPORTANT CASE.















FENTON, THIS IS RONALD EMILE, MY PHOTO-GRAPHER · · · RONNIE, KINDLY TELL MR. FENTON WHY THE STOLEN PHOTO'S CAN'T BE REPLACED!



PHOTOGRAPHY, MR. FENTON, IS AN ART. EACH MODEL PHOTOGRAPHED WAS CARE-FULLY SELECTED AS A DISTINCT TYPE. THE BEST MEANS, SUCH AS LIGHTING AND PROPS, WERE USED TO BRING OUT THE SUBTLETY OF INDIVIDUAL CHARACTER, WORK OF SUCH A NATURE CANNOT BE ACCOMPLISHED WITH THE SPEED OF A FOUR FOR A DIME MACHINE.







Put snoon in an envelope or supple neception states at supple neception states at supple neception states at supple neception states and supple neception neception states and supple neception neception states and supple neception states are neception states and supple neception states and supple neception states are neception states and states are neception states and supple neception states are ne

THIS NOTE MAY YIELD FINGER-PRINTS, BUT I DOUBT IT, AND THERE DOESN'T SEEM TO BE ANOTHER CLUE.



THERE'S NO
ALTERNATIVE FOR
ME. I'LL HAVE TO
SUBMIT TO THE
LTHIEFS DEMANDS



COMEOVER MAY FEEL WE'VE LOST THIS FIGHT, BUT THE REFEREE HASN'T COUNTED TO TEN YET!



LATER

I'M GOING BACK TO COMEOVERS AND NOT ONLY CATCH THIS THIEF, BUT GET PICTURES OF HIM TAKING THE MONEY AS WELL!



IT'S ONLY A FEW MINUTES SINCE THEIR CLOSING.... I GUESS THERE'S NOTHING TO DO BUT GO IN AND WAIT!



I STILL CAN'T SEE, BUT IF HE'S
STILL WHERE I SAW HIM HE'S DUE
FOR QUITE A SURPRISE! I WASN'T
A JUDO INSTRUCTOR IN THE ARMY



BUT IT IS FENTON WHO IS DUE FOR THE SURPRISE!



AND IF I DIDN'T SNAP MY OWN PICTURE IN THE MIRROR, PERHAPS I GOT THE THIEF!

WELL, LET'S TAKE THE FILM INTO RONNIE AND FIND OUT!



THERE WAS SOMETHING ON THE





LISTEN TO THIS. "SO YOU THOUGHT YOU COULD CATCH ME! FOR YOUR FOLLY YOU MUST PAY ANOTHER TENTHOUSAND DOLLARS IN THE SAME WAY AS PREVOUS."

SHOULD EXPOSE THE LOSS OF



MISS SELK, FENTON THINKS HE GOT A PICTURE OF THE THIEF! RONNIE WAS ABOUT TO DEVEL-OP THE PRINT LET'S ALL GO







WHY!... FIVE YEARS AGO WHEN I CAME TO YOU SEEKING A JOB AS A MODEL YOU MADE ME YOUR RECEPTIONIST. FIVE YEARS, AND I'M AS PRETTY MEANT TO RUIN YOU, THE MONEY WAS JUST TO MAKE DOUBLY CERTAIN!



WHEN YOU FIRST CAME TO ME, MISS SELK, YOU WERE GIRL. SINCE THEN YOU'VE DEVELOPED INTO A BEAUT-IFUL YOUNG WOMAN IF YOU RETURN THE PICTURES AND MONEY, I'M WILLING TO FOR-

OH, THANK MAKE UP FOR MY MISTAKE !

MAKE YOU ONE OF MY MODELS.

I'M SENDING A FAT CHECK TO THE TUTTLE AGENCY, BUT I'D LIKE TO DO SOMETHING FOR YOU PERSONALLY FENTON

JUST LET ME STAY IN YOUR RECEP-TION ROOM AND LOOK ... HUBBA:



HALLOWEEN

Now's the time to shoot a story of holiday doings

D ESPITE the fact that the study bells are ringing again and most girls and boys are wending their way, sometimes unwillingly, to school, the

fall season remains just about the most exciting time of the year for picture-taking. The countryside is gay with color, (Continued on next page)







British youngsters still turn out full length feature productions

T TAKES more than a war to wreck the moviemaking plans of a group of London youngsters, who, banned together as the G.I.B. Film Society, started shooting their first full length feature just prior to the outbreak of the Second World War. German air raids and the enlistment of two of its most experienced producers did upset the shooting schedule somewhat but when the scare of immediate invasion died down, their camera was rolling again. A film portraying England at peace and at war was begun. This movie, picturing such events as the bombing of cities and the withdrawal at Dunkirk involved a great deal of table-top photography. After completing this film, the Society drew up plans for their most ambitious picture, "The Manor House"-filmed in color (still shots appear on this page). Only one thing was lacking -money. So the enterprising teen-agers combined business with their love of fun and ran dances. With the funds thus raised they purchased a 16 mm. camera equipped with a turret head. Its lens hood is a worked-over postcard size roll film camera. And when rooms used by a dancing school were offered for reasonable rental, the G.I.B. studio was born. Up to the present time, funds to add sound have not been available but the young people are beginning a new chapter in the Society's history by shooting on 35 mm.

TO REPRESENT medieval stone work 330 paper-mache blocks were made and stitched together to form walls. Period costumes are all homecmade. Photogenically delicious food was experily fashioned in plaster.





G. IVAN BARNETT, young producer cameraman and president of the G.I.B. Film Society measures distance and gives instructions before 16 mm. camera rolls. Frame of roll film camera is used as a lens hood.



LIGHT READING is taken by Barnett prior to shooting a scene in the GLB production, "The Manor House" —Bimed in 16 mm. color. Enterprising youngsters ran dances to raise funds to purchase equipment.

ARMOR FOR islented young performers in "The Manor House" was made of knitted string. In this scene, Drayton (Keith Wood), on his return from the Crusades, is welcomed home by Father Williams (Barnett).



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Lesson 5: Lighting Lesson 6: Exposure

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- Films 6. Selecting Proper Print
- 7. The Enlarger and How It
 Works
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- 9. How to Make Contact Prints
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- 11. How to Finish Prints 12. How to Letter Prints
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- 14. Types of Lighting
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- 17. Photoflood Lighting 18. Single Flash Technique
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WHAT

Take a second look before you make your choice. Then check your answer by turning to the "New Ideas" page



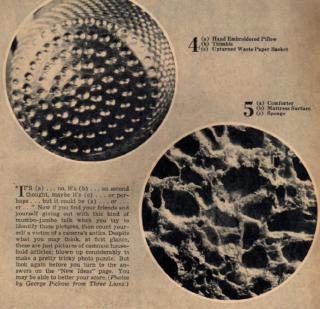
(a) Egg Slicer (b) Clothes Dryer (c) Knife Sharpene





3 (a) Beer Foam (b) Jellied Consomme (c) Tomato Section

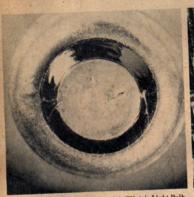
(a) Granulated Sugar (b) Cracked Ice (c) Salt Crystals







6 (a) Phonograph Record (b) Window Cartain (c) Piano Strings



(a) Electric Light Bulb (b) Door Knob (c) Ash Tray



9(a) Flower Holder (b) Hair Brush (c) Pin Cushion



10 (a) Soap Suds (b) Cauliflower (c) Pastry Dough



11 (a) Light Cord (b) Pen Point (c) Eye of Needle



12(a) Cravat Rubber Mat (c) Nail File





OPTICAL BALLET

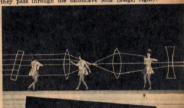
Light and lenses play leading roles

A NOVEL stage show presented recently at the Eastman theatre in Rochester, New York, colorful more numbers interpreted the story of light and the principles of the science of optics. By means of scent streamers and a blacked-out stage, a let troupe, skillfully directed by Thelma Biracree, monstrated how light rays are bent upon entering sus shaped lenses (see photo at bottom of page) bow light is broken up into its component colors entering a single prism. In photo directly below. angle ray of white light is represented by the fluoseemt streamer which touches the left leg of triangle me glass prism) on the stage right. Streamers comthe right leg of the triangle represent the band mary colors known as the spectrum. Most bent molet; least is red. The streamers between these represent all the visible colors.



LAWS of optics are shown here. Follow the center from stage, left. Light ray reflected within defigure and from angled flat surface is broken to be prism.

LIGHT RAYS, refracted as they enter angled glass (below left) are bent in as they pass anywhere but through center of biconvex lens, are best acony as they pass through the biconcave lens (stage, right).





BI (TWO-SIDED) convex lens causes light to converge and form an image on, for example, film. To cut down on distortion, box cameras have simple convex-concave lens.



LIGHT through simple lenses is explained in from "Bright Miracle," a stage performance hallet troupe doing original dances which exerigin of life, how laws of optics came about

and what the science of optics offers the world of tomorrow. Over 18,000 Bausch and Lomb Company employees saw this unusual stage show which played six performances in a Rochester, New York theatre.

KID PHOTOGRAPHER





was electric trains. I had a big set and I learned a lot about wiring. I sold it last year and put my money towards a camera. Then I was a Boy Scout and learned many things and got two front teeth innecked out. Then, unknown to my parents, I started making explosives. This resulted in an accident in which I got a sear on my chin and blew the end off my thumb.

But I guess I will never forget Senior Day at high school when the principal presented me with the award and said the school was proud that I won. Or the night that father brought home the radio so I could listen to Kate Smith speak about the contest. There was a bad thunderstorm which made it hard to hear but I heard a little and it was thrilling. Then just as she finished I looked out the window. There stood the same horse in the very same place. only this time the horse was soaked with rain. It was just like in the movies. He always stands quiet latelybecause he's a national figure. I guess.



THRILLING MOMENT in the life of young Evan Richards took place on Sanier Day when the principal of his high school presented him with the Grand Prize in the National High School Photo Contest. Evan's prize-winner is set against star on previous page.

C M



WHEN TAKING pictures of tall columns, it's a good idea to shoot from a low angle. Note how Ed Hannigan has done just that to make this photo dramatic. And he's added to this feeling by shooting into the sun causing shadows to fall toward his camera, giving that 3rd dimensional effect.

A CUES

Make better pictures. Give more thought to rules of composition

COMPOSITION is a broad term, difficult to understand and still more difficult to define, for
it embraces all that makes a photograph forceful,
appealing, interesting, and occasionally, beautiful.
Frimarily, composition is the arrangement and
placement of the subject matter. The term, however, includes much more—for example, even
lighting has its effect on composition, as to negative
development, print tones and even the mounting,

Any advanced photographer can become hopelessly lost in the maze of writing on composition. It is better to study photographs which are composed

effectively than to read long discourses. However, to aid the beginner in developing good composition and to simplify this confusing but important phase of photography, these suggestions

are offered:
(1) Make a complete detailed mental picture of



FRAMING, by adding interest in this picture plays a compositional role. Note, too, how the line of dock brings your eye to concentrate

on the silhouetted figure mooring his craft. Ed Hannigan took this shot as a late afternoon storm threatened. He used his 4x5 news-type camera loaded with fast pan film and exposed in 1/50th of a second at 1/16. As in the care of the other two pictures, he used a medium yellow filter.

what you want to show before opening the camera. Be perfectly clear in your own mind as to what you want the final print to look like before you start. Imagine it! See it!

(2) Analyze this mental picture very carefully. Notice whether you think of the subject as tall or short, beautiful or ugly, brailiant or full of shadows, isolated or in a particular surrounding. If you think the subject beautiful, exactly what in it makes you think so? What in the actual subject makes you form the mental picture?

(3) Place your camera and subject so that the negative you get will include only the picture you have in mind. Make the actual one coincide with your mental picture. Try to emphasize what impresses you most in the subject; remove entirely from the camera's view what does not Impress—at least minimize it. Place the subject in the setting in which you envision it, and light the subject (or place it in relation to sun) exactly as you think of it.

(4) Simplify-tell only one story per picture, no more. The human eye presents only one thing at a time to your consciousness; make your camera do the same. No one remembers the countless items in a dime store window display, but one does recall the solitary gown in an exclusive Fifth Avenue store window. Why? Because the item was presented by itself; everything in the window pointed up the gown, placed against an effective background, well-lighted. Repetition also lends forcefulness, as in column and lumber shots.

Actually to shoot a subject in the most acceptable manner is to follow these rules of composition. However, only constant practice will insure your making photographs the way you want them.



DISTRACTING background would have spoiled this shot. To avoid it, Ed Hannigan shot from a low angle to pose his subject against the sky.



Does this mean that you need a variety of cameras and equipment? Not a bit of it. This is what G. E. Kirkpatrick and Ken Stott, Jr., staff photographers at the San Diego Zoo say: "The most important aids to good zoo photography are not to be had at the local camera store. No, luck and patience are not for sale. In photographing animals artistry becomes of secondary importance. Make it your aim to get clear pictures of the entire animal in the view finder and in the pose most typical of the species. A study of the animal's habits helps. And don't get discouraged when you don't get a satisfactory picture the first time out. Many zoo photographers spend months in re-shooting the same animal just to get the shot they want. Chief bugaboo of the zoo photographer are animals which have reddish-black coats. Because the light is absorbed by dark pelage, such a photo lacks detail. To obtain fur texture on dark animals it is necessary to use a diaphragm opening two stops larger than you normally use, which means that you must take care with your focusing. But even when the individual picture has been recorded on the negative, the story is not over. There's a good deal of darkroom work to be done, because it's in the darkroom that an animal picture becomes an animal portrait. (Photos taken at San Diego Zoo.)



ZOO CAGES, like animals they house, should be studied. To be considered are: type of structure, gauge of wire covering it, parts of cage providing best background and lighting at various times of day.



OR EVERY good picture of a black leopard there are thousand bad ones. Fur texture of such dark-coated simals can best be recorded by opening up the diaragm as much as possible (1/90th, f/II, pan slim).



UNLIKE many small, shy, quick-moving birds, the bare-eyed Cuckatoo showed no resentment when a 3% x 4% reflex camera was turned its way. All photos taken by G. E. Kirkpatrick of the San Diego Zoo staff.

NEW IDEAS

Here are some handy photo hints for every picture maker



ORDINARY PIPE CLEANERS, when bent to form "L" make ORDINARY PIPE CLEANERS, when bent to form I. make efficient cleaning devices for movie as well as still cameras. They are especially useful to clean out dust and bits of film from such hard-to-get-at spots as shown in photograph.



EMERGENCY safelight can be easily made by wrapping the red paper, in which film is packaged, around a 7-watt frosted bulb. Elastic band holds the paper.



CLAMP-ON reflector was cut from sheet tin. Bulbs fit into ordinary electric light socket which is held to reflector by shade holder. Clamp is the wire type.



COAT HANGERS CAN SERVE as satisfactory support for camera tripod legs. It will prove worthwhile to take this simple precaution, when setting up your tripod on ahiny and slippery surfaces. Legs, thus supported, will not slide.

WHAT IS IT?

Here uir the ammere: 1. Eg. Slice; 2. Salt Crystals; 3. Tomulo Settion; 4. Thimble; 5. Sprage; 6. Phonoproft Record; 7. Upbelister; Souring; 8. Element Life Such; 9. Here Brent; 16. Caulthover; 11. Eye of Needle; 12. Nail File; 13. Dust Cloth; 14. Christans Bell.



















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